THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.

WE are glad to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is about to follow in the wake of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces in relaxing some of the stringent provisions of the Arms Act. Sir James Lyall is said to have been impressed with the necessity of revising Rules 16 and 10 of the Arms Act, under which a license-holder is compelled to go to the Magistrate once a year to show his gun and license, and to repair to the head-quarters of the District to obtain a renewal.

WHAT AGLASS OF WINE DID. It is said that a glass of wine changed the history of France for a quarter of a century. Louis Philippe, King of France, had a son, Duke of Orleans, and heir to the throne, who never drank more than a certain number of glasses of wine, because even one more made him intoxicated. The day he left Paris to join his regiment he breakfasted with friends, and forgot to count the number of his glasses, and took one more than usual. As he entered his carriage, he stumbled, frightening the horses and causing them to run. The Duke with a steady head, might have leaped from the carriage safely, but in the attempt his head struck the pavement, and he soon died. That glass of wine overthrew the Orleans rule, confiscated their property of £20,000,000, and sent the whole family into exile.

EXECUTION by Electricity.—Some further experiments have recently been made in Mr. Edison's laboratory with the object of allaying the fears of those who doubted whether the electric current could be so applied as to cause instant death, whatever the weight of the living being operated on. The first victim was a calf, weighing 124lbs. The hair was cut on the forehead, and on the spine behind the forelegs; and sponge-covered plates, moistened with a solution of sulphate of zinc, were fastened in place. The resistance of the animal was 3,200 ohms. An alternating current of 700 volts was applied for thirty seconds. The animal, however, was killed instantly. It was at once dissected but the brain, heart, and lungs were found to be in a normal condition, and the meat was pronounced fit for food. One metal plate carrying the current touched the hair of the forehead, and slightly burned it, but otherwise there were no external indications of injury. A second calf weighed 145lbs., and had a resistance of 1,300 ohms. The deadly alternating current at 700 volts pressure was applied for five seconds, and produced instant death. To settle permanently the weight question, adds the *New York Medical Record*, a horse weighing 1,230lbs was next killed by passing the alternating current at 700 volts from the foreleg to the other, the resistance of this animal was 11,000 ohms.

THE Bombay papers have published some correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and Government in relation to the standard of Indian wheat shipped to England from India. The London Corn-Trade Association refuses to co-operate in the attempt to raise the standard, but Liverpool consents to do so. Mr. Forbes Adam, the President of the Chamber, points out that Indian wheat shipped clean is equal to the finest in the world, yet English buyers will not accept it clean. They wish for 2 per cent. of dirt and seed other than wheat at Liverpool, and 4 per cent. in London.

THE dismantling of the Calcutta Police Office buildings for the erection of new premises will, it is said, be availed of as an opportunity for widening the entrance to the Chitpore road, which is a much crowded thoroughfare.

THE Marquis of Dufferin has given an Italian journal his views on things Indian. "It was a grand country," he said, "with a great future before it if its administration on the present lines were maintained with such reforms as might be deemed at times advisable. But there must be no radical departure, nothing savouring of Home Rule, and if a few sedition-mongers persisted in clamouring for impossible concessions in that direction, and at the same time, stirring up false hopes in the breasts of their countrymen, the Indian Government must deal with them on the lines that it had been found necessary to adopt towards agitators in Ireland."

TUESDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

METHODS of Courting.—Courtship among the Esquimaux is peculiar. The lover must go out and capture a polar bear as an evidence of his courage and strength. That accomplished, he sneaks behind the door of his sweetheart's house, and when she comes out he pounces upon her and tries to carry her to his dog-sledge. She screams, bites, kicks, and breaks away from him. He gives her chase, whereupon all the old women of the settlement rush out and beat her with frozen strips of sealskin. She falls [illegible] exhausted, her lover lashes her to his sledge, whips up his dogs, dashes swiftly over the frozen snow and weds his prize. The Australian lover makes up his mind as to which woman shall be his bride, and then hides in the bushes in the vicinity of her dwelling. As soon as she comes near the spot where he is concealed he knocks her down with a club, and runs her off before she comes to. In some parts of India the question of a man's title to a bride must be settled by a fierce fight between the friends of the contesting parties. If his forces are victorious, his sweetheart becomes his trophy. If her friends are victorious, he must pay such price as the victors demand. In the Isthmus of Darien either sex can do the courting, while in the Ukraine the girl generally pretends to fly. When she falls in love with a man, she goes to his house and declares her passion. If he refuses to accept her, she remains there, and his case becomes distressing. To turn her out would provoke the kindred to avenge the insult. The young fellow has no resort left him but to run away from home until the damsel is otherwise disposed of.

THE Maharaja of Jeypore has offered the Indian Government a thousand transport animals, which he will always keep in readiness for active service, as a contribution towards the defences of India.

UNDER the new Railway Bill power will be given to the Government to appoint three Commissioners to adjudicate upon all questions that may arise in the working of the Act.

MAJOR DRUMMOND and Captain Hogg, who have been appointed to supervise the arrangements made by certain Native States for the reorganisation of their armies, have left for Cashmere in order to advise the Maharaja in respect to the reorganisation of his forces, which has already commenced.

SIR DONALD MACKENZIE WALLACE, the *World* says, when he finally comes home, will probably resume his journalistic work as a correspondent of the *Times*, in which capacity he earned for himself a unique position at Constantinople. But if the hopes of his friends are realised, Sir Donald Wallace may before long find himself enlisted in the diplomatic service for which his peculiar experience amply qualifies him. Meanwhile, he should be able before long to give to the world that official history of Lord Dufferin's Indian administration on which he was employed during the last months of the recent Viceroyalty.

THE *Englishman* writes :—"It has been known privately for some time past that the Home Government has arrived at certain conclusions in regard to the Simla exodus in harmony with the views, set forth during the recent agitation. The principle is laid down emphatically that Calcutta is to retain its old historical position as the capital of India, so that as far as the talk about a 'flying camp' goes, the boot is on the other leg. The Secretary of State is not opposed to a modified exodus, and here again he is in perfect harmony with general sentiment, for no one ever opposed the system *in toto*. But the important question turns upon the modifications which it is proposed to introduce, and for one thing, it is more than probable that the heads of the Telegraph and Postal Departments will be permanently established in Calcutta. If the reform in this direction is comprehensive and thorough, there will be an end to the 'scandal' of the annual exodus."

THE Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin were received in Rome the other day by Queen Margherita and remained some time with Her Majesty, who conversed with them on the work which they had accomplished in India, on which subject the Queen showed herself to be well-informed. The *Riforma* publishes an account of an interview between one of its representatives and the British Ambassador, in the course of which His Excellency spoke at some length on political and literary subjects, and dwelt upon the importance of the work before him, adding that he was glad to be in Italy, owing to his desire to learn the Italian language. Speaking of Signor Crispi, his Lordship, it is added, said, "I like him very much. He is a straight-forward man."

WEDNESDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.

THE *Grenada People* writes :—"The friends of Mr. Moylan in Grenada will be glad to learn that he has succeeded in temporarily reversing the order of the Recorder of Rangoon, striking his name off the rolls of that Court. After all the judgment pronounced in Grenada may not be so unbiassed and impartial as it looks, and the surrounding circumstances may have had much to do with it. At the time Mr. Moylan was a thorn in the side of the Government and almost a terror to the Bench. His enemies were powerful, while his friends, though very numerous were to be found in the ranks of the poorer and down-trodden Natives whose cause he had espoused. This fact may account for more than the Recorder of Rangoon thinks, and in allowing a judgment delivered thousands of miles away to sway his decision in a case of a far different nature Mr. McEwan was undoubtedly guilty of grave judicial error."

UNDER the new rules just issued by the Government of India, senior Accountants will be eligible for the superior service of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department. The maximum age will be increased to 23 years, and the examination will be held by the Principal of the Thomason College at Rurki at the beginning of February each year.

THE gigantic literary work accomplished by Mr. Ruskin is attributed by a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* in a large measure to his confirmed habit of early rising. He remarks, "Indeed, most of his writing was done by morning candle-light."

WE are glad to learn that Mr. John Bright has recovered from his illness. It is said that his recovery was due to the homœpathic mode of treatment to which he had recourse, when the allopathic doctors gave him up.

IT has been estimated that the language most spoken on the globe, for the last thousand years at least, is Chinese, for it is without doubt the only one which is talked by over 400,000,000 of the human race; the next language most in use (but at a very great distance behind Chinese) being Hindustani, spoken by over 100,000,000. Then follow English (spoken by about 100,000,000.) Russian (over 70,000,000), German (over 57,000,000), and Spanish (over 47,000,000), ranks next.

THE origin of the titles "Mr." and "Mrs." which are now common property, is not without interest. It is thus accounted for by the *Oldham Chronicle* :—

"In earlier times the ordinary man was simply William or John; that is to say, he had merely a Christian name without any kind of 'handle' before it, or surname after it. Some means of distinguishing one John or one William from another John or another William became necessary. Nicknames derived from a man's trade or his dwelling-place, or from some personal peculiarity, were tacked on to their Christian names, and plain John became John Smith. As yet there were no 'Misters' in the land. Some John Smith accumulated more wealth than the bulk of his fellows—became, perhaps, a landed proprietor, or an employer of hired labor. Then he began to be called in the Norman-French of the day the 'Maistre' of this place or of that, of these workmen or of those. In time the 'Maistre' or 'Maister,' as it soon became, got tacked on before his name, and he became Maister Smith, and his wife was Maistress Smith. But gradually the sense of possession was lost sight of, and the title was conferred upon any who had attained social distinction of any kind, by mere possession of wealth or holding some position of more or less consideration and importance. It is only within comparatively modern times that the term came to be considered an almost indispensable adjunct to every one's name, when mentioned in ordinary conversation or writing."

IT is announced in a Government Resolution on the subject, that the weekly mail train between Calcutta and Bombay is sanctioned for two months only.

NOW that the capital has been subscribed, the engineers of the Delhi-Kalka Railway, who have been going over the ground during the past three

months, are confident that, unless there is delay in sending out the machinery and iron-work, the line will be open for traffic within a year.

THURSDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.

THE *Morning Post* says :—"It is whispered that as soon as the tightness of the money-market subsides, Government intends issuing another loan, but for what amount rumour does not say. The prospect of this proceeding on the part of Government has gone far to depress the price of Government securities, and it is anticipated that they will fall much lower than they have been recently."

A RECENT trial of a murder case, held in a Russian Court, has revealed a horrible superstition of the nation. The convicts believed in the strange superstition that candles made from human fat render them invisible. In order to obtain this necessary material, they first attempted to murder a boy in a forest; next they tried to kill an old peasant, and afterwards a Russian clergyman, whom they met in a field. In all these cases they were unsuccessful, being disturbed before they could accomplish their fell purpose. In October last, however, they came across a young girl, in a lonely spot, and at once proceeded to strangle and mutilate her. Out of the fat from this child's body they made candles, with the help of whose supposed protecting rays they attempted a robbery. They were, however, caught and put in prison, where they confessed everything. It was stated in court that the superstition of "thieves' candles" is widespread in Russia.

THE *Times* has reason to believe that the Chancellor of the Exchequer intends this year to adopt measures for improving the condition of the gold coinage of the United Kingdom. "This matter has been neglected far too long, and we sincerely hope that the rumours which we have heard as to Mr. Goschen's views regarding it are correct. The difficulty that has hitherto prevented the reform of the gold coinage is almost entirely financial, and we do not think any blame attaches to Mr. Goschen's more recent predecessors for not having been able to overcome it. A lump sum will, of course, be needed in order to meet the cost of withdrawing the light coins at present in circulation and in the coffers of banks, for it would be a grave injustice to throw the loss involved on the 'last holder.' It will also be necessary to arrange in some way for the withdrawal periodically of light coins for the future. Mr. Goschen will be able to show a substantial surplus in the Budget of 1889-90, and a portion of it could not be put to a better use than the measure we have indicated."

FOR many years past attempts have been made at intervals to produce what is known as water-gas—that is, gas resulting from the decomposition of water. Experimentally there have been several successes, but practically and commercially, up to the present time, these have been only failures. These failures have mainly arisen from the difficulty experienced in separating the water-gas from the other products. This difficulty has now been overcome, not by one invention, but by the combination by the best features of several inventions having for their object the manufacture of water-gas. What is more, the patented inventions which have been combined in the new process are not those of one inventor or of one country, but represent several inventors and several nationalities—namely, England, Germany, America and Sweden. The gas produced by the water gas plant at Leeds Forge, gives every satisfaction, not only for metallurgical, but also for lighting purposes, the whole of the works being supplied with it.

"HERE is something," writes the London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, "that seems calculated rather to shock persons of old-fashioned notions. The dowager Lady Sandhurst, who may still be remembered by the elder generation in Bombay [and Calcutta too] by her former name of Lady Mansfield, is standing as a Radical candidate for the London county council in one of the parishes on the Surrey side of the Thames, and she has asked the 'Black Man,' as Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is now jocularly styled by his political friends, to speak at one of her meetings. To an Anglo-Indian far away from, and possibly unconcerned in, our party contests, the idea of a *burra mem-saheb*, the widow of a distinguished Commander-in-Chief, coming forward to solicit the suffrages of a working class population, and being actively supported by a native of India, must appear very singular. Not only is Lady Sandhurst herself a candidate, but her son an aspiring young peer of Radical principles, is also in the field for another constituency. Generally, the class of men who are seeking election to the future London Parliament are a mediocre and rather an unsatisfactory lot."

FRIDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

IMPENDING European War. The *Times of India* says :—"Two years ago this January, Europe was excited to fever-heat by an article in the Berlin semi-official *Post* which made it clear that another Franco-German war would break out within a few weeks—months at the outside. The week passed on and the months too, and two years have gone by and we are as little likely as ever to hear of a declaration of war. Germany is not likely to commence hostilities against France, for she has her hands pretty well filled just now; while for France to do so would be suicidal. In either event there cannot be much doubt that the catastrophe of 1870 would be repeated. As we have said on previous occasions we do not believe that Russia is contemplating warlike operations—at any rate not immediately—for while an occasional scare is created by the alleged massing of Russian troops, or the increase of Russian arms, there seems no logical reason to conclude that a war is the inevitable consequence."

SOME workmen employed in a chalk-pit near Dover, in removing the soil overlying the chalk, have discovered a quantity of human remains, which have evidently been lying there for centuries One skull was found quite perfect, with the teeth all sound and only slightly discoloured. Several others have been found in a more or less decayed state. The length and size of the thigh bones show that the remains are those of big men. They lay in separate graves, about 2 feet or 3 feet deep, and with them were found spear-heads, short swords or daggers, and what appear to be portions of accoutrements. The place was probably the scene of an early battle, and from the fragments of the arms it is conjectured that the remains are Roman.

MAJOR MELLISS is now on a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy in connection with the work of military reform in the Native States.

In consequence of the heavy fall of snow at Simla, the cold there is intense. A Native clerk employed in the Ordnance Department, was found dead in his chair at the Office, it is believed of heart-disease, supposed to be accelerated by the density of the atmosphere. Two other clerks fainted on their way to Office.

THE London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* telegraphs that the *Times*, in an article on the protest of Justices Jardine and Birdwood against the retention of Magistrates, who have paid bribes to get their appointments, says that the action of Lord Reay's Council, is amazing, and if this course is persisted in, the sooner the eyes of public opinion in England are opened the better.

A BOMBAY correspondent writes to an upcountry paper, *apropos* of the Hyderabad Residency appointment:—"It is supposed here that the delay in confirming Mr. Howell as Resident in Hyderabad is caused partly by the desire of the Foreign Office to know what line Parliament will take when the Hyderabad Mines Report is discussed in March next. Abdul Huq was brought to Hyderabad by Sir Richard Meade. Huq is a C. I. E.; he is also at present on the pension list of the Government of India. Mr. Howell, it is said, objects to remain at Hyderabad unless Huq is deprived of the C. I. E., and unless steps are taken by the Hyderabad State to recover some portion of his ill-gotten wealth. It is believed here that after disgorging 20 lakhs Huq has still more than 30 lakhs, which he received from Mr. Watson as his share in the Railway and Mines concessions. It seems very probable that there may be difficulties of this nature originating with Mr. Howell himself. The delay is not likely to be on the part of the Foreign Office. After nearly 12 months of trial, the Government must surely have made up its mind as to Mr. Howell's personal fitness for the post."

THE Rajah of Bilaspore died on the 3rd instant. On news of the Rajah's serious illness reaching Simla, Dr. Gokul Chand was sent out, but the Rajah died before his arrival. The late Rajah's eldest son is a minor, and is now studying in the Chief's College, Lahore.

AN Up-country paper writes :—"The swindles which could be perpetrated under the value-payable parcel system will soon be things of the past, unless some ingenious rogue can circumvent the new regulations just announced by the Indian Post Office. From the 1st of April the sender of a value-payable parcel will have to sign a certificate to the effect that the article is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order; and in the case of an unregistered packet, prepayment of the usual money-order commission on the amount specified for recovery will also be insisted upon. If such a packet is refused or returned as unclaimed, no refund of the commission will be granted. These regulations should be recognised by the public and by all honest traders as safeguards framed in the general interests. The penalty for falsely signing a certificate is not announced by the way: we trust there is one."

SATURDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

As the result of the Lieutenant-Governor's recent visit to Behar, a Resolution has been passed on the scarcity in that province. The only part of the province where distress is experienced is in a narrow slip, extending for about 90 miles along the Nepal border. Here high prices are prevalent, and have caused pressure upon the poorer inhabitants. The winter rice crop was almost all lost, and the *rabi* was sown under unfavourable conditions. Even here the distress experienced is described as very "different in degree from that felt during actual famine," though it is "quite unmistakeable, and such as to call for relief." The Resolution gives credit to the district officers for taking prompt steps for alleviating distress.

THE *Electrician* mentions a singular rumour to the effect that the use of the compass is about to be altogether superseded. A method is said to have been discovered by which the true North may at any moment be ascertained by means of a device which is wholly independent of magnetic action. The reading is, however, obtained by electrical means, and it is said that a well-known Berlin firm of electricians has secured the patent.

MR. JAMES BRYCE, M. P., has left Bombay. Short as was his stay there, he took the opportunity of meeting some of the more prominent citizens as also a few members of the Presidency Association, and discussed with them some of the burning questions of the day. The author of the *American Commonwealth* goes back to his native country after familiarizing himself with some of the latest developments of Indian questions. An account of his Indian tour, especially some of his reflections on what is passing around us, will we are sure, not fail to be instructive as well as interesting.

MR. CAINE's letters published in the English newspapers, keep up the interest excited by his communications on India. This is what he says of the Indian railways :—

They are twenty years behind the time in speed, comfort rolling stocks, and refreshments. We have used the Mail trains from Bombay to Lahore, 1,130 miles. The average speed throughout the journey has been just twenty miles an hour. The first class carriages contain two long benches, thinly covered with cotton padding. Travellers carry their own bedding and sleep on the benches during the night. By day they are the hardest and most uncompromising seats possible; no ease can be got except at full length. Meals may be obtained every four or five hours by giving notice beforehand to the guard, but they are very bad. Old hands carry a huge tiffin basket, with a spirit lamp, and cook bacon and other luxuries in the lavatory which is attached to every carriage. However Anglo-Indians are happy and content with the antiquated method of their railways; it is not for tourists to complain about them, and such trifles are easily forgotten in the absorbing interest and variety of the scenes from the carriage windows.

THE Amir of Afghanistan will make an extensive tour in all the principal towns of Afghanistan, in order to satisfy himself as to the loyalty of the people.

THE Viceroy is at present studying the question referring to the transfer of Scind, and it is said that no decision will be taken on the subject for the next two months.

THE rate of exchange fixed by the Secretary of State for India, in conjunction with the Lords of the Treasury, for the adjustment of accounts, and the conversion of Indian pay, pensions, family remittances, and retrenchments, has, says the *Home News*, been fixed at 1*s* 4½*d*. for the year beginning on April 1, 1889. The rate for the current financial year is 1*s*. 5*d*. Officers on furlough who are not in receipt of sterling pay and all uncovenanted pensioners must therefore, be prepared for a reduction of 31 per cent from the par value of their allowances, which is equal to a tax of 6*s*. 8*d*. in the pound.

COLONEL THOMSON, R. E., lately retired, is busy surveying the country between Naini Tal and the plains at his own cost, with a view to the construction of an electric railway, for which he considers the available water-power, furnished by the lake, now running to waste, sufficient and to spare, and with which he proposes also irrigating a very fine site now lying idle for want of water.

DURING the month of January, 1889, 35,746 persons visited the Indian Museum. Of natives, there were 26,091 males and 8,402 females, and of Europeans, 899 males and 354 females. The daily average number of visitors for the 22 days on which the Museum was open to the general public was 1,624.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A S., F. R. S. E., on *Monday*, the *11th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Hydrokinetics. Illustrations of the Equation of Continuity.

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A. F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E., on *Friday*, the *15th Inst.*, at 3 P. M.

Subject: Hydrokinetics. Genesis of Vortex Motion.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

February 9th, 1889

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1889.

THE HIGHER EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

MR. T. D. BEIGHTON'S article in the January number of the *Calcutta Review*, entitled "The Public Service Commission and Judicial Reform", demands special notice. The article deals with a question of great practical importance, and it is particulary interesting to know what a member of the Covenanted Civil Service thinks of the conclusions arrived at by the Public Service Commission. It will be in the recollection of the reader that the Commission was appointed to frame a scheme which might reasonably be hoped to possess the necessary elements of finality, and to do full justice to the claims of the Natives of India to higher and more extensive employments in the public service. Mr. Beighton rightly holds that the finality suggested by the Government of India must be a real finality. He says:—"The native public should understand on the one hand that by making every reasonable concession to facilitate the admission of native candidates, Government have done all that is incumbent on them to fulfil once for all the pledges which have been so often quoted. On the other hand, even if the raising of the maximum age and the alteration of the system of marking for Sanskrit and Arabic should ultimately result in a larger influx of natives than has hitherto been contemplated, there should be no withdrawal of the boon, no tampering with the conditions on which the contest (competitive examination for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service) is fought. The native public is entitled to demand a fair field and nothing more, but when this has been tardily conceded, the consequences must be faced in a wise and statesman-like manner." We can assure Mr. Beighton that all that our educated countrymen demand in the matter of their employment in the public service is a fair field and nothing more. They do not ask for any favour in this respect. They decline all suggestions that some back-stairs way into the Covenanted Civil Service, especially easy, should be made for them. They have, indeed, always fought against such proposals as earnestly as against their entire exclusion from the service. They say that the preparation which Englishmen require to fit them for the Indian Civil Service must be equally required by the Natives of the country. The difficulty of the competitive examination system has been unanimously agreed upon as necessary to exclude from the service those who are incompetent. We wish to be subjected to the same test, because we wish our unfit countrymen to be excluded from the service. But the misfortune is, that the conditions under which the open competitive examination has been conducted since the introduction of the system in 1854, have practically barred the entrance of our countrymen to the Covenanted Civil Service. This was distinctly admitted by no less a personage than the Duke of Argyll, while Secretary of India in his place in the House of Lords two decades ago. His Grace, in introducing the Bill which afterwards became law as 33, Victoria, Chap 6, said:—"But we have not kept our engagements in regard to the employment of natives under Government. It had been positively laid down by the great Act of 1833 that they should not be excluded in consequence of their religion or place of birth or residence. *But to make a competitive examination in London a condition absolutely barred the entrance of Natives into the service of the Crown.*" The italics are ours. The unfavourable condition on which the Duke of Argyll laid so much stress twenty years ago, would continue to operate even if all the recommendations made by the Public Service Commission were given effect to in their entirety.

We are glad to find that Mr. Beighton fully recognises the desirability of admitting Natives at the present time more freely into executive and judicial posts, including those now held by the members of the Civil Service. As a matter of fact, he goes further and considers such a measure a political necessity. He writes:—"Fortunately as it appears to me, the present system, with the proposed modification, will effect this object without having recourse to any of the heroic remedies above criticised." * * * The main channel through which the Civil Service always has been and always ought to be recruited is the competitive examination in London. The best proof of presumptive fitness for high office that can be given by natives of India has been declared, by high authorities, over and over again, to be success in this examination. They will have already given weighty proofs of their strength of character, superiority to the ancestral prejudices of their race and country, and moral courage by their journey to England. and the fact, that, notwithstanding all the drawbacks incidental to their position, the temptations and disadvantages attaching to their exile in a foreign country, they should win a place in the ranks of the selected candidates affords high promise that in future years they will exhibit the same qualifications for honest upright and energetic administration which are characteristic of the Civil Service at large." Now, Mr. Beighton has here practically preached the same doctrine that Sir Comer Petheram preached the other day in his Convocation Address, namely that Hindus must cease to be Hindus before they can expect to advance politically. We have said above that we wish to have our countrymen subjected to the ordeal of the competitive examination which has been devised to test the fitness of candidates for the Indian Civil Service. But we do not think it at all fair that Natives should be compelled to proceed to England in order that they might qualify themselves for serving their country. Mr. Beighton is strongly in favour of the proposal made by the Public Service Commission for raising the maximum age limit for Indian candidates for the Civil Service to 23 years; but he would on no account have simultaneous examinations held in England and India. He thinks that the enhancement of the age limit would meet the requirements of the case. In considering this question, we should carefully bear in mind that there is very little hope of the Home Government adopting the recommendation for raising the age limit of Indian candidates to 23. It is unfortunate that the instructions issued to the Commission precluded them from taking into consideration the conditions attaching to English candidates. If the proposal regarding the enhancement of the age limit had included all classes of candidates on general grounds, there would have been some chance of its being accepted. But if the recommendation of the Commission were given effect to, still the admission made by the Duke of Argyll, which has been quoted above, will retain its *full* force; and an invidious distinction would be drawn between English and Indian candidates, which is not at all desirable. It would appear that favour was being shown to Indian candidates in the matter of their admission to the Civil Service, while as a matter of fact, the extreme hardship to natives involved in the journey to Europe would continue exactly the same as now. In order to provide the Natives of India with a fair field, it is absolutely necessary that simultaneous examinations should be held in England and India. It must not be forgotten that this measure was unanimously and strongly recommended by a Committee of the India Office, which was appointed in 1860 to consider and report on the subject. The Committee stated in plain and emphatic terms that the solemn pledges repeatedly given to the people of India in the matter of their higher employment in the public service could only be fulfilled by holding the competitive examination for the Civil Service simultaneously in England and India. So long as this simple measure of justice is not carried out, it cannot be contended with any show of reason that a fair field has been provided for Indian candidates.

It is worthy of note that Mr. Beighton does not approve of the proposed abolition of the Statutory Civil Service. We have always maintained that this service should in fairness be maintained until the system of holding simultaneous examinations in England and India has been adopted. Mr. Beighton, we are glad to find, does not attach any weight to the misgivings which have been expressed by some of the witnesses in their evidence before the Commission that under the system of competition the Bengalis will nearly absorb all the posts obtained by Indian candidates. He observes:—"Whether this be an evil or not need not be considered, for in the present state of public opinion it is inevitable. It is not improbable, if the age limit is raised, that before many decades are passed, the majority of the appointments in the 'Imperial Service' of Bengal will be held by Bengalis. The children of the soil will have obtained their birth right—a birth right which, as years go on, we of the dominant race have less and less reason for grudging them. India is not now the El Dorado of the Englishmen, and the particular province which is likely first to fall out of the grasp of English administration, has little of the attractions which in former days reconciled our predecessors to exile in the East. If it be true that the road to hill is paved with good intentions then the plains of Bengal are strewn with the Dead Sea fruit of disappointed hopes. * * * To the many members of my own service whose entire life has been passed in the isolated and dismal stations of Eastern, Northern or Central Bengal, to the majority who have by wider or short intervals failed of that recognition of ability and streak of good fortune, which would have placed them amid happier surroundings and more congenial work, it cannot be a matter of regret that the administration of the Government in the districts of Bengal should fall in the future to the race whose natural heritage it is, rather than to their own countrymen." We doubt very much, whether many of Mr. Beighton's brethern in the service share the spirit of resignation which pervades the passage we have just quoted. We should be delighted to know that we are mistaken in this respect. Mr. Beighton's comments upon the recommendations of the Commission which affect the Judicial Department in Bengal we reserve for notice in a separate article.

THE ACCOUNTS BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMEFT.

THE reader will remember that one of the special departments dealt with by the Public Service Commission was the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department. This Branch has hitherto been recruited by (1) transfer of officers from the engineer establishment of the Public Works Department; (2) by promotion of selected accountants from the Subordinate Service; (3) by appointment of nominated candidates outside the service, who have passed a prescribed entrance examination. This system of recruitment for the Accounts Branch of the Public Service Commission was considered unsatisfactory by the Public Service Commission. The Commissioners held that the number of Engineers and Military Officers already employed was excessive, and recommended certain alterations in the mode of recruitment of outside candidates. In accordance with the opinion expressed by the Commission, the transfer of Military officers to the Accounts Branch has already been stopped; and the Government of India has arranged that the transfer of Civil Engineers to that Branch will also become exceptional when the present surplus staff of engineers has disappeared.

There then remains the question of recruitment of outside candidates. A Committee was

appointed to consider and report on this subject. The Committee consisted of Mr. Logan, Accountant-General of the Punjab, Mr. Lewis, Principal of the Lahore College, Mr. Buckley, Executive Engineer and Mr. Macdonald, who lately acted as Accountant-General in the Public Works Department. The Committee was instructed to work out the details of a revised scheme for the examinations qualifying for appointment to the Accountants Branch, both Superior and Subordinate. The Government having considered the report submitted by the Committee have now issued orders on it. The rules laid down by the Supreme Government to regulate the future recruitment for the Superior Service of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department provide that appointments will be made mainly from successful candidates in a nominated (not open) competitive examination and occasionally by promotion of selected Accountants from the Subordinate service on the recommendation of the head of the Department. Nominations to the competitive examination will, as now, rest with the Accountant-General, and the number of candidates will be at least three for each vacancy. An advertisement will be issued every year about the beginning of February stating the number of vacancies to be competed for at the next examination. The candidates who pass the examination will be appointed apprentice examinees in order of merit and the extent of the number of vacancies announced for competition. The examination prescribed for appointment to the Superior Accounts Branch is extremely easy. It is divided into two parts, preliminary and general. The object of the preliminary examination will be to test hand writing and knowledge of Arithmetic and Hindustani. Candidates will be required to write a short passage of English from dictation and to copy two pages of ordinary printed matter. Thus knowledge of Arithmetic will be tested by two papers. To prove their knowledge of Hindustani they will have to translate into English an easy Hindustani passage printed in Roman character, and to render into Hindustani easy English sentences. Candidates who fail to pass the preliminary test will not be allowed to appear at the general examination. The compulsory subjects for this latter examination will be three—English, Mathematics and Book-keeping; while the optional subjects are Latin, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, French, German, Physics and Chemistry any two of which may be selected by the candidate. The standards and text-books prescribed for the general competitive test are not particularly difficult. They are indeed, easier than those laid down for the F. A. examination of the Calcutta University. The examination for the Subordinate Division will be continued as at present, but, in future this examination will be a competitive one, conducted by the Rurki, Seebpore, Madras, and Poona Colleges. Those who pass this examination will be entitled to have their names placed on the Accountant-General's list of selected candidates. This list will be circulated to examiners by the Accountant-General, and appointments will be made by examiners only from persons whose names are on this register.

From what has been said above it will be seen that in future the Subordinate Division of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be recruited by making appointments from successful candidates in *an open competitive examination*; but for the superior service only nominated candidates will be allowed to compete. We are entirely at a loss to understand why the two Divisions of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department should be treated differently in regard to the mode of recruitmeat unless, indeed, it be that the Government desires to preserve the Superior service as a monopoly for Europeans and Eurasians. It probably does not like the idea that Natives should enter the Superior service in any considerable numbers. Unless we accept this view of the case we fail to see any reason why the candidates to be examined for the Superior service are to be nominated by the head of the Department. Common fairness demands that there should be an open competitive examination of all candidates. A system of competitive examination tempered by nomination is a huge sham. It may be that the competitive test is a serious evil. We are not going to discuss that large question in this place; but we feel bound to say that the future recruitment for the Superior service of the Accounts Branch of the the Public Works Department under the rules now laid down by the Government of India will be quite as unsatisfactory as the system which has hirherto been in force. Let us have either competition pure and simple or nomination pure and simple. A mixture of the two systems would be a mockery. It would be attended with the evils of both without possessing the advantages of either. The inevitable result of the new system of recruitment presented by the Government of India will be practical exclusion of Natives from the Superior service of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department. We are sure that the Public Service Commission never intended that this should be the case.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE AND ON THIS.

DR. LIDDERDALE'S sweeping condemnation of the Serampore Municipality, which must be fresh in the memory of our readers, fortunately finds no echo in Dr. Gregg, his successor in office. Dr. Gregg was of course precluded by official etiquette from saying anything directly opposite to his predecessor's views. But there is ample evidence in his report of inspection of the Municipality which he has just submitted to Government, to show that he regards Dr. Lidderdale's strictures as quite unmerited, and impartially bears testimony to the untiring efforts of the Municipality to do what it can within its admittedly limited resources. The stock suggestions about improved drainage, water supply and other sanitary arrangements which are bound to find place in official documents, and which equally apply to all Municipalities are made with the consciousness that it is not the fault of the Municipality if they are not carried out, for it knows as well as any body else the supreme good that comes from improved sanitation. The Government of Bengal clearly sees the position and in the face of Dr. Gregg's report wisely refrains from taking any notice of the drastic reforms that Dr. Lidderdale would have Sir Steuart Bayley take with regard to the condemned Municipality. In his letter to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division Mr. Cotton says:—"With reference to the notice now taken of the Sanitary Commissioner's present report, it appears unnecessary to pass further orders on your predecessor's letter No. 355M, dated 12th September 1888, regarding a previous inspection by Dr. Lidderdale of this Municipality."

We can only make room for a few extracts from Dr. Gregg's report which will fully bear us out in our remarks. We are in the first place told:—

My first impression of the Serampore Municipality was its great extent compared with its limited resources I was also struck with the struggling nature of the municipality, which seems to be made up by the federation of a considerable number of small villages linked on the central township of Serampore. It is thus a difficult matter for the municipality to meet all the wants of the place, which are many. The Municipal Commissioners have, however, done something towards improving the sanitary condition of the town.

The constitution of the Municipality is, we suppose, no fault of the Commissioners. On the other hand they deserve credit for doing what they have been able to do under the difficult circumstances which Dr. Gregg fully recognises and appreciates. He says:—

The general result of my inspection indicates a tendency to deficiencies in every-day administration more than to shortcomings in major sanitary expenditure. The roads and communications throughout the municipality are numerous, and are kept in good order, and all that they now require are avenues of trees on all the principal thoroughfares (at present only some of the roads have been planted with trees.) The general conservancy arrangements of the town are fairly satisfactory.

Further on we hear:—

The arrangements with regard to the disposal of night-soil are all that can be desired. The soil is principally trenched in grounds to the west of the Serampore railway station, at a considerable distance from the habitations of the people. Mr. Alexander, the Conservancy Inspector, deserves great credit for the thorough and systematic manner in which, under his supervision, the night-soil is buried, and the evenness with which the ground is afterwards levelled.

The arrangements for cremation are pronounced to be "very satisfactory" and vaccination and registration of vital statistics are said to be "creditably carried on." In some instances Dr. Gregg finds quite a different set of circumstances from his predecessor and he has to apologise, so to speak, for Dr. Lidderdale as best as he can. With regard to jungle-cutting, which was a great thorn in the late Sanitary Commissioner's side, Dr. Gregg says that he did not observe much jungle, but he is not in a position to say what the town was in this respect a year ago, *i. e.*, when Dr. Lidderdale came down with his terrible but baseless tirade. Of course not,—and he does not believe in Aladin's lamp, we should fancy. With regard to filling up of *dobas*, which Dr. Lidderdale so much set his heart upon, we are told by Dr. Gregg that there are difficulties in filling them up and "it must be admitted that it is not an easy matter". We need not dilate upon the report any longer, but it is evident that if our Municipal institutions are to prosper and gather strength they must be under the fostering care of capable and sympathetic officers.

There are two points in Mr. Cotton's letter to the Commissioner of Burdwan to which the attention of the Municipality has been specially drawn and very rightly too. Mr. Cotton says:—"Under the recent Resolution of the Government of India regarding loans to public bodies, it will be possible for the Municipality to raise, within a moderate limit, such funds as may be required to remove many of the defects which the Sanitary Commissioner has pointed out, and early action should accordingly be taken for the preparation of a definite scheme in the directions indicated. It is a further question whether the Serampore Municipality and other Municipalities along the right bank of the Hooghly could not combine with the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah in a large project for the supply of pure filtered water to the crowded populations along this riparian tract. On this point the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to receive a report in connection with the incomplete proposals which have aleady been submitted from the Howrah Municipality." The latter is a question of grave public interest and should engage the serious attention of the Government. The federation of neighbouring Municipalities for common good is very much to be desired, and can certainly be brought about on the lines indicated by Government. It is not the spirit of captious fault-finding that will enable this consummation to be attained and in Sir Steuart Bayley we have a ruler who will systematically discourage such a spirit in his subordinates. The vindication of the Serampore Municipality is a complete answer to men of this turn of mind, and we are in hopes that a better order of things will now prevail.

A MASK FOR THE SPIRIT OF DESTRUCTIVENESS.

THERE is an old Bengali proverb which says "the sympathy of the selfish is prompted by the same motive which makes the Mullah solicitous about the welfare of the henroost." A notable verification of this saying is afforded by the *Englishman* of the 6th instant. While bemoaning the "wholesale slaughter of wild birds which goes on in many parts of the world, and notably in India," our contemporary indulges in a not uncalled for fling at "the ladies in England who sometimes object to their milliners employing English birds for decorative use, but do not show a similar objection to the utilization of the birds which are the denizens of foreign countries, and are killed abroad. This peculiarly feminine sample of sympathy for the feathered creation had due effect on the *artistes de modes*, and the demand for the birds of foreign lands proportionately increased," His remedy for this increase is a Wild Bird Protection Act, which should provide a close time during the breeding season. It is obvious from this that he is actuated by the same motives with which the Mullah protects the henroost. There is in this no universal sympathy for the feathered

creation; no bleeding of the heart at the sight of "wholesale slaughter;" no such feeling as made Buddha give up his flesh to protect a pegion, no such sympathy as was evinced by the Knight in Glenaveril. It is not mercy, it is not sympathy, it is not humanity, that our contemporary displays, but a cold calculating sense of economy which would prevent waste for his own benefit. "Young Nimrod," who by his assumed name glories in his reputation for devotion to unprovoked slaughter, joins the movement, not to benefit the feathered tribe but to enrich his game preserves, so that in the sporting season when the passion of unprovoked slaughter rages most in him and the like of him he might have a plentiful supply of game. It is in short, we repeat, the solicitude of the Mullah for the henroost. If there had been any desire to prevent slaughter, the remedy would have been easily found in absolute prohibition, both to shoot and to import. That would, however, have been awkward in many respects and resort must be had to a device which would not in any way affect whims, caprices and wanton slaughter, but at the same time buy cheap popularity for humanity. It is the case of the ladies who display their sympathy for the brute creation by sparing English birds and arraying themselves with the spoils of foreign fauna to which our contemporary refers in his mildly taunting spirit. He does not at all think of the thousands of poor wild men who and whose children would die of starvation if they had their profession taken away from them. It is a miserable life they lead, roaming for hours and hours in forests and marshes, often waist-deep in water, in search of birds which yield them an insignificant pittance, and they are to be deprived of even that—forsooth to gratify the spirit of destructiveness which rages in the breast of their betters. True, there is nothing extraordinary in this. In this our vicious world wealth has always domineered over poverty. It is taken as an incontrovertible fact in moral philosophy that Lazarus is born for the service of Dives. Man, besides, it is said, was made to lord it over the brute creation, and why should not a few hundred braces of pigeons give up their lives of an afternoon to enable man to boast of the dead certainty of his aim? The only thing that makes the business a disgusting one is the vain boasting of humanity, mercy and sympathy where the reverse of those qualities are but too prominent. We do not much mind a man shooting hundreds of snipes of a morning and glorying thereat, but we do feel it intolerable if those cruel men should boast of humanity and sympathy for doing so. It is too much for ordinary humanity to calmly contemplate such boasting. Even the plea of economy—of wasting young birds which if preserved by a game law would thrive and yield more food for man—is contravened at every step. No one will deny that grown up fowls are bigger than chickens, and oxen are larger than calves, and yet who would give up ham and chicken or veal cutlets to allow chickens to grow up into fowls and calves into oxen? As an appendix to the Game Preservation Act we have a legal scheme for the protection of fishery. Roes and young fish should be preserved to help them to grow up into big fish; the English law even goes to the extent of regulating the meshes of nets so that young fish may escape; but no gourmet has ever been met with in England who would give up caviare or cod-roe for the sake of such economic maxims. In India the idea is horryfying to have at breakfast mangofish without roes, and at dinner the bony hilsha would be detestable unless big with the germs of thousands of future hilshas. Pickled hilsha roes are delicacies which Englishmen in this country not only prize very highly, but send lots of them to England for the delectation of their friends; and these are the men who talk big about the necessity of fishery laws in this country.

THE TOWN HALL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the National Association for providing female Medical aid to the Women of India at the Town Hall, on Thursday last was, as might be expected, a great success. Nearly all the members of the Supreme Legislative Council of the High Court, Secretaries to the Local and Supreme Governments, leading merchants, barristers, attorneys, vakils and members of the different communities were present. The Viceroy, who presided on the occasion, made a long and interesting speech. In the course of his address His Excellency's said:

"My desire is rather to make for Lady Lansdowne and myself what I can best describe, as a public profession of our faith in this most important and useful movement and to tell you why it is that we are anxious to give it whatever encouragement it can derive from our support."

His Excellency tells us that he and Lady Lansdowne have given their adhesion to the movement not only as a matter of loyalty to their predecessors, but because they are convinced that the work on which the Association is engaged is one of real and substantial usefulness to the people of India, and because it is capable of conferring almost incalculable advantages upon the people of this country by the relief of a great load of human suffering. His Lordship continued:

I think, we show a very imperfect appreciation of the real significance of this movement if we allowed ourselves to believe that it would have no effects beyond those which it may produce by the alleviation of suffering and the proper treatment of sickness and disease. These are its immediate objects, but are we not justified in hoping that it may have remoter consequences even more important than these? May we not look upon the organization which the Dufferin Fund is intended to provide as a bridge, slender, perhaps, as those light structures which span our northern ravines, but yet a bridge thrown across the gulf which at present divides the Indian and European communities in this country? I cannot help thinking that there must from time to time come over most of us, certainly over those who are connected with the government of this country, a feeling of dismay at the depth and the width of the barriers by which we are separated from our fellow-subjects in this part of the Empire—barriers not of our own erection, but built up by the most deep-seated convictions, the most cherished traditions and sentiments of the natives of this country. In public life, I am happy to say that daily increasing opportunities are offered for contact and co-operation. In private life those opportunities are still regretably few, and from the women of India we are and must remain, as far as the proximate future is concerned, absolutely and completely cut off. I therefore welcome this Association, because it supplies us at all events with the means of sending to them across those barriers a message of friendship. We do not seek to raise the veil which divides them from us, but we may at any rate hope that our messengers will bear to those who sit behind it, by lightening their load of suffering, by aiding them when their need is sorest, by making their lives happier and more useful, some tidings of our good-will and of our sympathy.

These are noble sentiments, nobly expressed. By giving expression to them His Excellency shows that he is desirous that the gulf which now separates the rulers and the ruled should be bridged. That the object which His Excellency has in view may be achieved during His Viceroyalty, is the earnest prayer of all classes of the native community.

Speaking of medical tuition His Excellency said:—

It is no longer open to any one to argue that there is no room in India for trained medical women, or that their ministrations are not acceptable to the female population of this country. Evidence on this point is forthcoming in abundance. The number of our students is increasing. Those of them who have completed their studies are doing well as employes of the Association, or are working successfully in private practice, while the popularity of the medical relief which we are able to afford is proved by the number of women and children who flock to our institutions where they are in existence, and by the demand which is springing up for it in new centres. That demand already largely exceeds the supply, and I am assured that if at this moment we could dispose of the services of a number of trained medical women, ten-fold that at our disposal, we should find that there was room for them in the community with which we have to deal.

His Excellency then dwelt particularly upon the need of providing suitable boarding houses for the students, and founding scholarships to be tenable by them during their course of training. The impression produced upon the audience by the Viceroy's speech was that both His Excellency and Lady Lansdowne take a warm interest in the movement, and that they would do all in their power to give it a firm and stable footing.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Scoble then presented the Report of the Association for the last year. He congratulated the Association on the acceptance by Lady Lansdowne of the post of Lady President. Turning to the work done during the past year, he mentioned that Rs. 500,000 had been carried to reserve, and they had a good substantial working balance to go on with. They had not, it was true, the ten lakhs referred to by a morning paper, but he hoped, before Lady Lansdowne left India, the funds would amount to more than that sum. Much money was required, and even that sum was not too much for the immense work in hand. Referring to His Excellency's remarks concerning medical tuition, he alluded to what had been done in the way of erecting hostels, schools, and founding scholarships, and congratulated the Association upon the results already achieved.

The Hon'ble Gurudas Banerji seconded the motion for the acceptance of the Report. Speaking of medical tuition, he said that in his opinion it was a cheap, popular and stable healing agency, and further that it would give great help to the progresss of female education. The establishment of hospitals and dispensaries all over India was a proof of present utility and a guarantee of future stability. Another useful work the Association had undertaken was the publication of sanitary primers. Prevention was better than cure, and to teach people how to preserve their health should take precedence over all education. These were among the more important subjects on which the Association had been at work during the past year. But he dwelt on the danger attending the want of funds, and he urged on all the necessity of providing money, and as a practical suggestion, he thought that if, from the funds expended on bridal charities, a portion were set apart for the relief of female suffering, it would be a step in the right direction, and he was of opinion there could not be more fitting objects of charity than the sick and suffering women of India.

The Hon'ble Syed Ameer Hossein, in seconding the resolution, said:

"I cannot do better than quote the eloquent words of Sir Auckland Colvin that Lady Dufferin has formed for herself a dominion within a dominion, and has sought to build her empire up not on material strength, or on physical props, but on the affection and gratitude of human nature and in the hearts their fellow-women."

He invited the attention of the liberal-minded and public-spirited noblemen and gentlemen of this country to the following passage in the report:

"Two circumstances at present retard the medicial relief work of the Association. The first is the want of funds for building and equipping hospitals and dispensaries; the second is the lack of trained female doctors."

He hoped that the difficulties complained of would vanish before long, more funds would be forthcoming, and a large number of native girls would come to the medical schools. It was indeed satisfactory to him to learn from the Report that female medical tuition had almost passed beyond the experimental stage, and that there was every hope that in another year, there would be qualified women ready to fill the numerous appointments which are at present vacant.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor moved a vote of thanks to the Chair, and in the course of his address, said:

"I have been asked to-day, as representing the Bengal Branch, to say a few words respecting the work done by that branch during the past year. Our record in most respects is one of success. We can point with pride to the good work done by the Medical-College Hospital with its 27 lady students, eleven of whom came from other provinces, and to the honors won by them. One of the lady students, Miss Virginia Mary Mitter, stands first on the whole list of students in the M. B. Examination of the University. It is also a source of pleasure to us that Dr. Coates reports their conduct to have been admirable, and that they showed special earnestness and practical ability in chemical work. The usefulness and smooth working of the Sarnamayi

Hostel under the management of Miss Taylor continu e unimpaired. An interesting experiment which was discussed in last year's meeting has been started in the classes formed for less perfectly equipped female students at Campbell School. But far larger funds are necessary if the hospital is to be properly equipped and endowed, if it is to be at all worthy of the great city, or worthy of the esteem and reverence in which we hold the name of the noble lady who initiated the undertaking. I cannot recommend to the liberal and wealthy members of this community any object more deserving of their munificence than to assist in completing this great work, associated as it is with the name of the Marchioness of Dufferin, and destined to save the lives and mitigate the sufferings of those who have the first claim on your aitention—the suffering women of India.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram secconded the motion. Lord Lansdowne then in a few well-chosen words thanked His Honor the Lieutenant Governor for his motion, and the meeting separated.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS Excellency the Viceroy has been good enough to accept the patronship of the Calcutta Public Libra'y. We trust the affairs of the Library will now be improved and that without doing violence to the constitution or sacrificing the interests of the proprietors.

SIR ASMAN JAH of Hyderabad is expected to come to Calcutta on the 21st instant and will stay for ten days. Mr. Howell accompanies the Minister. Rumour is that they have come on some political mission of importance, the nature of which is of course unknown.

THE sentence of one month's imprisonment passed by the Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad on Captain Hearsay for his assault on Mr. Chesney has been affirmed by the Civil and Sessions Judge.

THE chances of the completion of the Panama Canal are daily thinning. The new issue of shares to the extent of sixty millions of francs, which M. de Lesseps and the Board of the Canal Company had arranged with the Banking houses, has failed to be taken up.

MR. NORTON, who has just written a letter to the press in defence of Sir Comer Petheram's Convocation Address, intends, the *Englishman's Saturday Evening* summarist says, "to transfer his talents from the Madras to the Calcutta Bar." Will that account for the milk in the cocoanut?

ANOTHER fearful catastrophe in sea is reported the British barque *Larqu Bay*, bound from London to Auckland, on Wednesday came into collision with a passenger steamer off Beachy Head, sinking her immediately. Fifty-four lives have been lost.

THE "special constituencies" of the new Municipal Act are already making their elections. The Port Commissioners have elected their new Chairman, and Mr. James Stevenson, of Messers. Graham and Co., to represent the Trust in the Corporation. The canvassing for the elections proper is waxing hot.

THE Shah of Persia will visit Europe once more He leaves his capital about the 29th of March and will be away from his kingdom for several months. He will visit St. Petersburg, Berlin. Paris, Loudon, Viena and Constantinople,

IN the Reichstag the resolution that Germany should act in concert with England in the event of the latter initiating proposals for the restoration of the silver standard was brought forward, and in the debate which followed the representative of the Treasury said that he declined to commit the Government at all in the matter, and that they must await the action of England. Moreover it was useless to begin negotiating unless they were certain that all the States desired to establish and to maintain the silver standard The resolution was therefore withdrawn. The semi-official *North German Gazette*, in discussing the question, says that Germany will favourably consider any proposals England may have to make on the subject.

ADVICES from Chinkiang in China state that a serious riot against the resident foreigners has occurred there. The British Consulate and seven houses belonging to foreigners heve been burned to the ground. No lives have been lost so far as is known. Her Majesty's sloop of war Mutine has been sent to the scene of the disturbance. The Sikkim Imbroglio had made the hands of the Chinese and English authorities pretty full and we have now a fresh complication added.

WE read:—"The Rev. Arthur Bayley. C. M. S., was convicted at Simla of criminal trespass and defamation, and was fined Rs. 150 for the former, and Rs. 600 for the latter offence. The plaintiff was Mr. Wallace, a planter, who had been accused of the abduction of a Native girl." The case on the face of it looks mysterious, and would not lose its interest by being cleared up. "Official" and "non official" abduction of native girls is unpleasantly on the increase, not excluding "missionary" abductions, and public interest requires that the facts of all these cases should be strictly enquired into.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council on Friday, the Hon. Mr. Scoble presentd the report of the Select Committee on the Merchandise Marks Bill; the Hon. Mr. Hutchins presented the report on the Bill to abolish the office of Coroner of Madras, and the report on the Bill to provide for the establishment of a village-system and amend the law relating to Rural Police in Lower Burma; and the Hon. Sir David Barbour moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port charges be referred to a Select Committe e.

THERE is much speculation as to the real cause of Prince Rudolph's suicide, and it is currently rumoured that certain facts which underlie the rash act have yet to be revealed. It is stated that the act which caused Prince Rudolph's death was committed in consequence of his having compromised the character of a lady of high position in the Court, whose brother offered the Prince the choice between a duel and suicide. Another report states that the Prince was actually killed in a duel. The stories that have been in circulation asserting that intrigues with certain ladies of the Austrian nobility had been the cause of Prince Rudolph's suicide have, however, been formally denied. The Archduke Karl Ludwig has resigned the heirship to the Austrian Throne in favour of his eldest son Franz. The renouncing of the heirship is said to be, however, premature, as nothing will be done in the matter until the chance of a posthumous heir to Prince Rudolph being born is settled.

THE action brought by Mr. Parnell against the *Times* in the Scotch Courts has been dismissed with costs, the Court having no jurisdiction. The Parnell Commission in the meanwhile is going on with its work, and no pains are being spared to have the unfortunate victim bespattered in all possible ways. It is reported that Lecaron, an American Fenian, has deposed before the Commission that the Clan-Na-Gael had arranged Mr. Parnell's tours in America. During Mr. Parnell's stay in that country he is said to have tried to join the Irish Republican Brotherhood, but was not accepted as a member, because he was considered more useful outside than in the Brotherhood. Lecaron further deposed that Mr. Parnell had told him that he aimed at obtaining complete autonomy for Ireland, and that force alone would be effectual for the purpose. Mr. Parnell also advocated the necessity of a general rising in Ireland, when money and men were available. It has transpired that Lecaron has been a British for years past.

A CONTEMPORARY hears that the Government of India intends to exercise some powers of censorship over the Indian Railway book-stalls, presumably to check the doubtful literature at times offered for sale there. This would be a wholesome pastime no doubt, but we are not aware that any very strong case has been made out for such interference.

IT is reported that the reconnaisance of the East Coast Railway from Madras to Katak has been completed. We trust sufficient inducement will be found for the Bengal and the Madras Governments to take up the scheme in right earnest. The connection of Orissa with other parts of the Empire by rail must be one of the main preventives of the ever-recurring famines and scarcities which the province so much suffers from. We can well anticipate the opposition of those interested in the shipping of the coast, but that should not be allowed to stand in the way. Apart from the merit of directly connecting two important Presidency towns and of affording easy transit to numerous pilgrims to the holy shrine of Jugunnath the East Coast Railway will open up many healthy sea-side resorts which malaria-stricken Bengal is so sadly in need of. Feeder roads connecting the interior of the country and tapping rich districts will come into existence in no time and both passenger and goods traffic will be enough to make the undertaking quite profitable. The survey of the Bengal Western Railway is progressing, and it is supposed that as soon as the plans and estimates are ready the project will be launched in London without difficulty.

WE are sorry to learn that the Bengal Government has decided not to revive the Cirencester Agriculture Scholarship. While forced to admit that the results have not been quite so satisfactory as they might have been we cannot help thinking that the decision of the Government is unfortunate. In an essentially agricultural country like Bengal the presence of a few well qualified and trained agricultural experts cannot fail to be of the greatest importance, although it may not be possible to make room for all of them in the Agricultural Department of the Government. The sudden and hasty introduction of reformed agricultural implements of the West is and will always be regarded with suspicion and these trained agricultural specialists would be of great use in studying from the peoples' point of view as to what reforms there is really room for. They would be of infinitely greater value in this regard than untrained *subjanta* Officials who are shoved into the first place in any department that happens to fall vacant. The scholarships are not very costly either, and considering their special character we should much like to see them revived.

MR. GEORGE YULE left for England on Tuesday last. He was always deservedly popular in this country, and his distinguished services to the Congress have raised him immensely in the eyes of our grateful countrymen. A large gathering was present at the Howrah platform to wish him god-speed. May he be spared long to fight for the cause that he has nobly espoused. Mr. Caine, another sincere will-wisher of India, left the country by the same mail joining Mr. Yule at Bombay. Mr. Caine expects to repeat his visit next cold weather.

IT is stated that Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace leaves for Central A-ia about the middle of March. He will be joined at Bombay by Mr. Cartwright, of the diplomatic service, who accompanies him to Teheran.

THE first Criminal sessions of the year will commence to-day at the High Court under the presidency of the Hon'ble Justice Norris and all Original Side work will be st pped in consequence. It would be no advantage if the Original side work could be left undisturbed and a learned Judge be deputed from the Appellate side to take over the Sessions work. The fact, however, seems to be that the Original Side is for the present not particularly burdened with work and none will suffer in the least by this temporary suspension. The officers

of the Court are said to find no little difficulty in making up the daily Cause Board, so great is the dearth of cases that are ready for hearing. Bad news certainly for the profession and worse for our Government that makes money out of litigation.

IT is expected that the consideration of the Indian Railway Bill will be put off for another year.

THE German authorities have paid the ransom asked by the Arab chiefs at Bushire for the Roman Catholic Missionaries who were captured last month in the attack on the German Mission station at Tugu.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore is shortly expected in Calcutta to pay his respects to His Excellency the Viceroy.

THE *Pioneer* cites a Mahammadan paper which says: "We fail to see what the tailoring of the statue of Lord Northbrook, the birth statistics of Scotland, the records of the Court of Justice Hanuen and the agency of hybridity have got to do with the academic address of Sir Comer. Perhaps, there may be some connection between them, just as the moon has something to do with the inhabitants of our earth, but we cannot comprehend what direct and immediate connection there is between them." We pity the poor gentleman for his weak intellectual sight, and hold out a pair of spectacles for his benefit. "Hybridity" means the same thing as "cross-breeding," and it is "cross-breeding" that Sir Comer Petheram, in his "academic address," recommends to the Mahamadan and Hindoo young men who assembled at the Convocation to listen to his admonition. The immediate effect of the admonition would be a considerable change for the worse in birth statistics; and in the interest of morality among our countrymen we detest the idea of such a consummation.

SECRETARY BAYARD has recalled the United States Consul from Samoa, owing to his views being divergent from those of the United States Government. While agreeing to the proposal made by Prince Bismark for a Conference on the settlement of the Samoan difficulty, he requests that the German officers in Samoa may be instructed in the meantime to abstain from further acts of warfare against the natives of the island.

BOMBAY is acquiring unenviable notoriety about double and treble murders. After the recent treble murder a mysterious double murder has been just brought to light and created much excitement in the town. A man in the employment of a goldsmith and a boy of fourteen, who were sleeping on the verandahs of two houses in Coombarwada street, had their throats cut, and the murderer managed to escape. The victims were not robbed, and no motive can be discovered for the tragedy.

THE rude treatment of Mr. O'Brien in jail after his arrest has had its reactionary effect. He resisted being robed in jail clothes and was stripped by sheer force. It is reported that he is ill in Chonmel Jail, having caught a severe chill during the process of being stripped. The event has caused much excitement among the Nationalist party in Ireland who are naturally furious. They have at once enlisted the sympathy of the Radicals and meetings of protest have been held all over the country, the result of which has been that Mr. O'Brien has been allowed to discard jail clothes and resume his ordinary attire. This agitation might have been avoided if the Ministry cared to show a little more tact and discretion. But they refuse to listen to the voice of reason and hope to see the policy of coercion and exasperation succeed. They allow the campaign to progress vigorously and are utterly unmindful of the mischief they are doing to their own cause. More arrests have taken place and the latest is that of Mr. Denis Kilbride, the Home Rule member for South Kerry, who has been arrested at Leicester under the Crimes Act and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Mr. Thomas Joseph Condon, Home Rule Member for East Tipperary, has also been sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour at Clonmel for an offence under the same Act.

LORD CONNEMERA has hazarded some plain speaking on the Temperance question which will be ill relished by those who are so ready to find fault with Mr. Caine. In addressing a meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society at Madras, His Lordship spoke of the good effect of temperance among fishermen in his old English constituency. In India he thought it was the bounden duty of all those who take part in the government of the country to aid those who are certainly doing their very best with great self-sacrifice to spread the principles of temperance among our poorer fellow countrymen. He had attended the meeting because he felt it a duty to encourage temperance workers. He alluded to the very satisfactory progress of temperance in the army resulting in more efficient soldiers, happier men, happier wives, and happier homes. One speaker had alluded to temperance as a Christain virtue; the Governor was afraid it was equally true that drunkenness was a Christain vice, because in Mohamedan and Hindu lands intemperance is the exception, temperance the rule. Our danger and reproach in India is that intemperance has increased of late years. Christanity had introduced many great blessings, but with its advance in India intemperance had increased. The temptations to drink among our Mohamedan and Hindu fellow creatures are all in great measure from the example given them by the Christain community. It is a great pity that the excise policy of the Government gives poor effect to the enlightened views expressed by the Governor of Madras. Change of opinion in high official circles must be taken to auger well.

HERE ARE THE FACTS.

THERE is no ailment more prevalent than exhaustion, or, as it is more commonly known, "General Debility," and there is no disease which gives more trouble to physicians in its treatment. It may be mental, physical, or nervous, but the cause is always the same, and is to be found in the fact that those blood-purifying organs, the kidneys, are unable to perform their purifying action, thus allowing the poisonous uric acid to remain in the circulation. The symptoms of this common complaint are many, the following being the more prominent ones: Unaccountable weakness and weariness, inability to concentrate thought, tendency to headache, loss of memory, wandering pains in the chest and body, the latter principally in the small of the back, sleeplessness, an annoying couch, aching of the legs, feeling more weary on rising than on going to rest at night.

Now it is a positive rule of medicine, which any physician will confirm on inquiry, that the kidneys, once affected, will never recover unaided, but continue to take on diseased action. It is another positive fact, that the medical profession admit that they have no medicine of a specific character, which will exert any control, or influence, over the diseased action of these organs. Patients suffering from General Debility should understand that the kidneys are the cause of this disease, that all medical writers say so, AND UNTIL THEY ARE RESTORED THERE CAN BE NO CURE. Many think, when complaining of some of the above symptoms, that little or nothing is the matter with them, considering it to be something that will wear off soon, but it does not, and after doctoring *all the symptoms*, it is found that the trouble still lingers.

The parts of our body which need the most, and receive the least, attention, are the liver and kidneys; the latter from the immense amount of labour they perform are by far the more important of the two. If we keep these organs in health, 93 per cent. of all sickness will be prevented. It is dangerous to neglect simple symptoms; they may be simple to-day, but deadly to-morrow. The presence of the poisonous uric acid in the blood is the cause of Bright's Disease. It weakens the brain, the muscular and nervous systems, causes dyspepsia, blocks up the gall ducts, and then inflammation and jaundice come on; it causes a paralysis of the nerves of the bowels, and results in constipation; black specks float before the eyes, and dimness of vision and ringing in the ears follow. Prevention of Bright's Disease should be our aim. Eminent men in the medical profession admit their inability to cure kidney disease by any of the drugs employed by the regular profession, and those physicians who are the most successful in their practice use Warner's SAFE CURE. Kidney disease is a terribly prevalent one; next to consumption it is the most fatal, and in proof, read the following:—

First.—More adults are carried off in this country by chronic kidney disease than by any other one malady except consumption. It has no symptoms of its own.—THOMPSON.

Second.—Deaths from such diseases are increasing at the rate of 250 per cent. a decade.—EDWARDS.

Third.—Bright's Disease is a universal disease in this country. It has no symptoms of its own, and may long exist without the knowledge of patient or practitioner, as no pain may be felt in the kidneys or their vicinity.—ROBERTS.

Fourth.—In the fatal cases, and most cases have hitherto been fatal, the symptoms of diseased kidneys will first appear in extremely different organs of the body.—THOMPSON.

Fifth.—We possess no drug to diminish the excretion of albumen.—PROFESSOR ROSENSTEIN.

Sixth.—It is humiliating that the medical profession have been unable to discover any remedy which would exert any special influence over kidney disease.—TYLER.

Seventh.—There is only one remedy which I have found to be a satisfactory one, and which can be depended upon for specific action, which relieves the kidneys of congestion, removes irritation, prevents the loss of albumen, acts as a general tonic, stops degeneration, and, in fact, is the one great remedy for which the world has been looking for years, and which has never disappointed me, and that is Warner's SAFE Cure.—A. J. BENEDICT, M. D.

The above facts cannot be disputed, and are worthy the attention of all thinking people. Are you suffering from exhaustion or debility? If so, be warned in time. Do not delay. Do not trifle with your condition. The doctors cannot cure you; they frankly admit it. Take Warner's SAFE Cure. It has saved thousands and will save you. To be had of all Chemists, and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA, AND IN WARM CLIMATES—Joseph J. Pope. Esp, late Staff-Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Brikbeck Institution, London, writes:—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. Further, I have noticed the important fact, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of 'hydro-carbons in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh's places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized'. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co. 210, High Holborn, London.

A person cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. Nicholson, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta

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Extracts.

SIR HENRY MAINE'S LAST LECTURES.

(*The Times Weekly Edition Dec.* 28, 1888.)

When the distinguished author of "Ancient Law" was appointed, in the fulness of his fame and powers, to the Chair of International Law, founded at Cambridge by Dr. Whewell, the feeling was universal that no better selection could have been made. In "Ancient Law" Sir Henry Maine had inaugurated in this country the historical study of jurisprudence. He had long ago contemplated the application of the same method to the treatment of international law, and before he went to India he had projected, and even prepared, the rough draft of a series of lectures on the subject, which he intended to publish as a companion volume to "Ancient Law." His employment in India diverted the current of his studies, or rather perhaps retained it in the channel in which it

originally ran. He found so much material ready to his hand for the elucidation of the early history of institutions, that the labours of his professorship at Oxford were devoted almost entirely—as, indeed, was natural for a Professor of General Jurisprudence—to the treatment of this material. The last of his works published in his life-time—that on "Popular Government"—was an application of the principles so brilliantly employed in the elucidation of ancient law to a critical examination of some current political conceptions. His appointment to the Whewell Professorship seemed like to complete the circle of his studies in jurisprudence, and to take him back once more to the topic which he had selected for himself—the publication of "Ancient Law." The original draft of the lectures prepared before he went to India had, we believe, been irrecoverably lost. But he did not greatly regret this mishap. His was a mind which was always growing, and the garment which he wove for it in 1861 would have fitted it ill in 1887. Unhappily he did not live long enough completely to repair the loss. The lectures now published in the volume before us were actually delivered at Cambridge in Michaelmas term, 1887. "They are printed," says a prefatory notice, "from the manuscript partly written in his own hand, and throughout corrected by him for delivery, but not prepared for publication. The sheets have been passed through the press by Mr. Frederic Harrison and Mr Frederick Pollock, who were appointed two of Sir H. Maine's executors." No one would be more ready to acknowledge than these two distinguished jurists, both of them trained in the school of which Sir H. Maine was the creator, that these lectures, as stand, are not what their author would have given to the world had he been spared to bestow upon them that conscientious elaboration, that consummate literary finish, without which he was never willing to let his work appear. They reveal his mind throughout; they are full of the touches of his master hand; but, like the unfinished works of other great men, they are at once unmistakably incomplete and as unmistakably incapable of completion by any other hand. Such as they are, they will be welcome to that large circle of readers and students whose intellectual debt to Sir Henry Maine is literally incalculable; but by all such readers they will at once be recognized for what they are, a mere shadowy outline of the great work which their author has projected.

There is perhaps no subject in the whole range of jurisprudence which was likely to profit more by such treatment as Sir Henry Maine could have bestowed upon it than that of International Law. It is a subject of incalculable moment to the welfare of mankind, and it is one which specially needs clearness of perception and firm grasp of historical fact. It is the field in which morals and jurisprudence intermingle. There are those who would deny that International Law has any title to be called by its accepted name. There can be no law, they would say, which is not imposed by a Sovereign and not enforced by a sanction; and, of course, if law is defined, as Austin defined it, as the command of a Sovereign addressed to a subject and always enforced by a penalty or sanction which creates an imperative duty, there is no such thing as International Law. But the speculations and criticisms on which this view of the matter is founded are, as Sir Henry Maine says, "very interesting and quite innocuous." "What we have to notice is, he adds in subsequent passage, "that the founders of international Law, though they did not create a sanction, created a law-abiding sentiment. They diffused among Sovereigns and the literate classes in communities, a strong repugnance to the neglect or breach of certain rules regulating the relations and actions of States. They did this, not by threatening punishments, but by the alternative and older method, long known in Europe and Asia, of creating a strong approval for a certain body of rules." It is one of the many merits of Sir Henry Maine's treatment of his subject that he enforces this proposition with his own felicitous command of historical illustration. To those trained in the school of the analytical jurists, nothing at first sight seem to be weaker than the sanctions or *quasi*-sanctions of International Law. But, as sir Henry Maine says, in one of those pregnant sentences which have all the point of an epigram and all the weight of an aphorism, "If we want to know what war is, we should study what peace is, and see what the human mind is when it is unaffected by war," and we may still further extend the principle by saying that if we want to know what International Law is we must study what war has been and would be without it. The very weakness of International Law has been converted into strength; in its faith the nations of the civilized world have oftentimes "quenched the violence of fire and escaped the age of the sword;" the person of a herald has been sacrosanct from the earliest times, and the decrees of Geneva and Brussels are observed by all civilized nations though they are enforced by no positive sanction.

It matters very little whether a body of rules of this kind conforms to the definitions of the analytical jurists; but it is of the utmost moment that their authority and influence should not be impaired by a pedantic adherence to these definitions. A state of war is in the abstract the substitution of the rule of force for what professor Dicey calls the rule of law. In the abstract, morals and civilization impose no restraint on its proceedings. In the concrete, on the other hand the proceedings of war are profoundly modified, mitigated, and moralized by the principles and precepts which go to make up the body of International Law. The sanctions of International Law are of very varying force and never of complete obligation. Nevertheless a nation which openly violates or repudiates a treaty not manifestly obsolete has to make its peace with mankind, if only by an *expost facto* recognition in theory of the obligation which it has violated in practice. Sir Henry Maine cites a significant instance of this. "Nothing," he says, "could be more satisfactory than the outburst of indignation which occurred in 1870, when the Russian Government took advantage of the difficulties in which Europe was placed by the war between Germany and France to repudiate the restrictions under which Russia lay in respect of naval action in the Black Sea through the provisions of the Treaty of Paris, restrictions which, it must be confessed, were not wholly reasonable. The Russian Government had to abandon its position, and at a Conference of the representatives of Powers who had been signatories of the Treaty of Paris it was declared that it is an essential principle of the Law of Nations that no Power can liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty, nor modify the stipulations thereof, unless with the consent of the contracting Powers by means of an amicable engagement.' So, again, the civilized Powers of the world are under no positive obligation to respect the Geneva Convention or the Declaration of St. Petersburg. Yet a Power which allowed its commanders to fire on the Geneva flag or supplied its forces with explosive projectiles of less than 14 oz. in weight would incur a censure and an odium as severe as those which in ancient times were applied to an enemy who attempted to poison water and food. It matters little what the obligation is, as a matter of abstract analysis, if it proves sufficient to restrain civilized nations from doing that which they have undertaken not to do.

The form and substance of Sir Henry Maine's lectures were largely determined by the injunctions laid by Dr. Whewell on the occupant of the chair founded by him. "The eminent man," writes the Professor in the opening of his First Lectures "who founded the Whewell Professorship of International Law laid an earnest and express injunction on the occupant of this chair that he should make it his aim, in all parts of his treatment of the subject, to lay down such rules and suggest such measures as might tend to diminish the evils of war and finally to extinguish war among nations. These words of Dr. Whewell . . . undoubtedly contain both a condemnation and a direction." The condemnation Sir Henry Maine seeks to explain by a consideration of the origin and sources of International Law; the direction he endeavours to follow, though not in a very hopeful spirit. "At first sight," he says, "it seems hopeless to discharge in our day the responsibility which Dr. Whewell has laid on his professor. What teacher of law, public or private considering what we see around us, can hope to suggest the means of controlling, and still less of weakening and destroying, the prodigious forces which seem now to make for war?" The very form of the question seems almost to suggest the only possible answer. Yet the reader of Sir Henry Maine's Lectures will find that the case is not quite so hopeless as it looks. War can be mitigated in its evils even if it cannot be extinguished altogether. The last lecture of the course, entitled "Proposals to Abate War," is full of acute and fruitful suggestion. In discussing arbitration as a preventive of war it frankly admits the weakness of the analogy between civil and international arbitration. "The arbitration with which all lawyers are familiar is merely a displacement of the structure of an ordinary court of justice. . . . arbitration as in use between individuals in England does not exclude the one great feature of a court of justice—the force which underlies its operations." International arbitration fails at this point. A permanent Court of International Arbitration might be established, and would in the judgment of the lecturer be in many respects more satisfactory than those *quasi*-courts of arbitration which are occasionally established *ad hoc*. Such courts of necessity attend simply to the question immediately in dispute, and do not weigh the opinion they give, regarded as a precedent. "They cannot look before and after—to the entire history of the Law of Nations." The Geneva Arbitration concerning of Alabama claims is a signal illustration of this defect. It "conferred great benefit for the moment on Great Britain and the United States. But, looked at as a precedent likely to exercise serious influence on the Law of Nations, I fear it was dangerous as well as reactionary and retrogressive." This tendency and result were not inherent in the principle of arbitration, though they were inseparable from the actual circumstances of the case; and the permanent effect of the arbitration was to apply to Great Britain a rule of neutral duty "which, if it has been really engrafted on the Law of Nations, has changed that law materially for the worse." From defects of this particular kind a permanent Court of International Arbitration—if such could be established by the common consent of the single or corporate Sovereigns of the civilized world—would in all probability be free. But it would have no force at its back. "Its awards might be better considered with regard to their effect on the entirety of the Law of Nations, and it might be employed more freely as a body of referees on critical questions, which are now left to themselves for want of any authority to which their consideration might be committed. But still it would not be a true court of justice. It would share the characteristic, in modern eyes the weakness, of all International Law—that it cannot command the assistance of force. Its rules have no sanction. It cannot punish the breach of its rules or the violation of an international duty." The establishment of a League of Neutrals, again, is a plausible suggestion for the prevention or abatement of war. But in this case the remedy, in order to be really effective must be almost as bad as the disease. "It takes for granted that the mechanism of war will remain unimpaired. It supplies," indeed, the force which international arrangements generally lack, but it compels neutrals to arm themselves as if they were belligerents. If neutrals are to be equal to their new duties, they must maintain great armies and navies on the modern scale, or they may not be able to cope with the contemplated emergency. Thus, though the risk of war may be lessened, the burden of war would at best remain the same; there would be the same vast unproductive expenditure, the same ruinous displacement of industry. One result of the scheme might, in fact, defeat another. It is not altogether true that in civil affairs the strong man armed keeps his house in peace. The fact that he wears full armour is sometimes a source of quarrelsomeness, and a constant temptation to attack his neighbours." But, as Sir Henry Maine goes on to point out, we find significant examples of the adoption of a system analogous to the proposed League of Neutrals in the most ancient as well as in the most modern times. The pre-historic "Amphiktionies" of Greece were combinations for the purpose of preventing war and resisting attack. In the *Drei Kaiserbund*, formed some ten years ago, and in the Triple Alliance, which has now replaced it, we find similar combinations. "If, then, for periods for ten years together one community or more, eager for war, can be prevented from engaging in it, one long step will have been taken towards the establishment of that permanent universal peace which has been hither to a dream. War is too huge and too ancient an evil for there to be much probability that it will submit to any one or any isolated panacea. I would even say that there is a strong persumption against any system of treatment which promises to put a prompt and complete end to it. But, like those terrible conflagrations to which it has often been compared, it may perhaps be extinguished by local isolation. In one instance, at least, when apparently on the point of bursting out in a most inflammable structure, it has hitherto been kept under."

We cannot here pursue this topic, however. But the subject discussed in Sir Henry Maine's sixth lecture, entitled "The Declaration of Paris, is so important in itself and so full of practical interest that we cannot refrain from calling attention to it. The Declaration of Paris, which remains binding on the Powers which assented to it, affirms three important propositions—first, that privateering is, and remains, abolished; secondly, that the neutral flag covers enemy's goods except contraband of war; and third, that neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.'

Many questions of great difficulty and complexity will arise in any future naval war as to what is and what is not contraband of war. But it is not this question, important as it is, but certain questions arising out of it which sustain the suspicion on which Sir Henry Maine dwells, "that the new maritime law, created by the Declaration of Paris, though now hardly more than 30 years old, may yet shortly prove obsolete." "The position" he says, "is this. Neutral trade is relieved from annoyance and interruption, and privateering is abolished as regards most of the world. But the United States decline the new neutral immunities, because they will not surrender privateering. Now, in any new war an attempt to enforce the parts of law unfavourable to neutrals will probably turn the neutral trading community into a belligerent, and the power of employing its own and foreign

ships as privateers would make the American Union a very formidable belligerent. The question is whether it is worth while amending the Declaration of Paris by accepting the further reforms proposed by the United States—that is, by exempting all private property from capture, and by abolishing privateering."

Sir Henry Maine has very little difficulty in showing that, so far as this country is concerned, it would be very well worth while to accept the further reforms proposed by the United States. But he is not so succes-ful in showing that it would now be possible to do so. England would certainly lose little and gain much if the civilized nations of the world were to agree to exempt private property at sea from capture.

Such is Sir Henry Maine's argument, which is worthy of the earnest attention of every statesman and every publicist in the country. It might be supplemented with great effect by a few statistical considerations. The total approximate value of the merchant navy of the British Empire is £93,000,000; that of the merchant navies of the United States, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia taken together is only £33,000,000, the value of that of France alone being only £9,000,000, or less than one-tenth of that of England. The total annual imports and exports of the United Kingdom only are valued at £618,000,000, the corresponding figure for the five Powers enumerated above being £1,042,000,000, of which France comes first with £298,000,000, and Germany next with £293,000,000, and of course, in these cases, as in all others, both the imports and exports, so far as they are maritime and not land borne, are largely carried in British ves-els. If we compare the mercantile marine of the several Powers with their resources for naval defence, we find that England has 62 merchant steamers to each war vessel capable of steaming upwards of 14 knots; that the United States, which do not profess to maintain a navy equal to those of the European Powers, have only 33; France only seven, Germany 18, Italy four, anu Russia ten. The amount of merchant steam tonnage possessed by England in proportion to each war cruiser or sloop is 63,000; for the United States the figure stands at 22,000, for France at 12,000, for Germany at 24,000, for Italy at 13,000, and for the Russia at 6,300, or just one-tenth of the proportion held to be sufficient for England. It surely needs no other demonstration than these figures furnish to show that England would gain measureably more than any other Power by the immunity of private property from capture at sea. But it seems to us that the figure prove equally conclusively that no other Power is likely to consent to confer this enormous advantage upon England. "The proposal," says Sir Henry Maine, "to give up privateers on condition of exempting all private property from capture, might well be made by some very strong friend to Great Britain." It would hardly be accepted by any maritime Power likely to be an enemy of Great Britain, since there is no such Power which is not at the present moment far less vulnerable than we are to an attack upon its own martitime commerce, aud far more powerful for an attack upon ours.

Advertisements.

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I have admitted Mr. William Grant Rose as Partner in my practice as from the 1th January 1889. and the firm will henceforth carry on business as Remfry and Rose.

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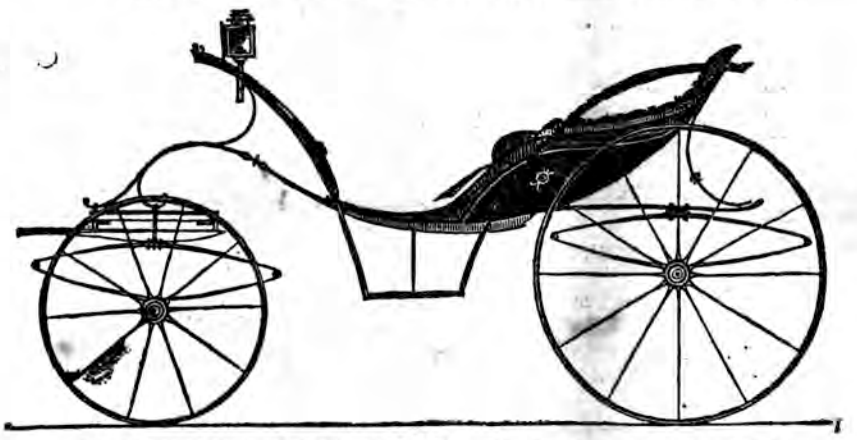

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Deputy Director-General of the Post Office of India.

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ROBERT ELLIS,
Deputy Conservator of Forest,
Snnderbuns Division.

12 Kyd Street.
Calcutta,
The 9-2-89. 49

NOTICE.

To contractors with regard to the Agra Water-Works.

In modification of previous advertisements, notice is hereby given that tenders will be received up to the 15th March 1889 in place of the 28th February 1889.

Agra Municipal Boards Office
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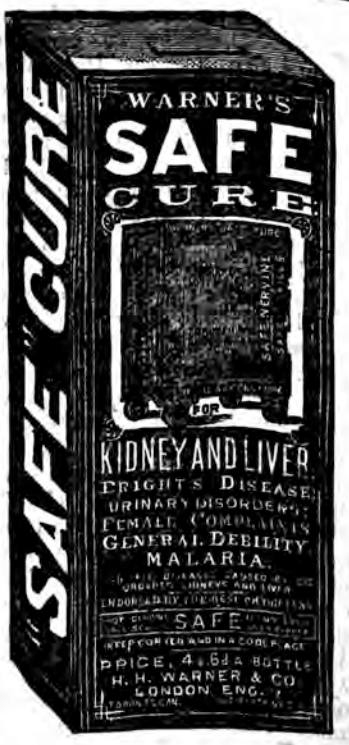

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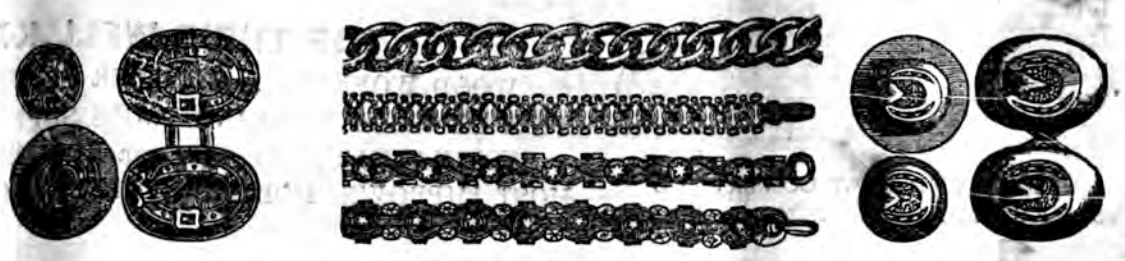

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POLICY RESULTS.

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94,090	„ 1,500	10 „ „	„ 1,608 17 6	„ 2,020 14 6	41	„ „
109,124	„ 1,000	10 „ „	„ 1,080 15 10	„ 1,302 12 0	43	„ „
91,800	„ 1,000	15 „ „	„ 990 6 3	„ 1,485 15 2	25	„ „
93,475	„ 500	15 „ „	„ 502 3 9	„ 751 15 7	30	„ „
93,769	„ 1,000	15 „ „	„ 1,004 7 6	„ 1,503 11 5	31	„ „
92,441	„ 1,000	20 „ „	„ 734 11 3	„ 1,020 2 7	32	15 yrs. only
92,767	„ 1,000	20 „ „	„ 746 17 6	„ 1,034 5 0	35	„ „
92,183	„ 1,000	20 „ „	„ 853 7 6	„ 1,155 19 5	47	„ „
91,673	„ 2,000	Plain Life.	„ 701 0 0	„ 669 7 4	43	„ „
100,774	„ 1,000	„ „	„ 209 5 10	„ 184 0 0	27	„ „
93,416	„ 1,000	„ „	„ 437 5 0	„ 473 18 7	38	„ „
90,796	„ 500	„ „	„ 243 10 0	„ 267 11 10	41	„ „

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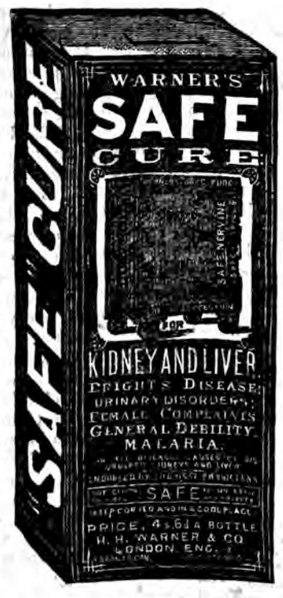

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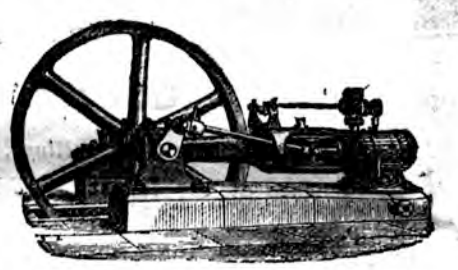

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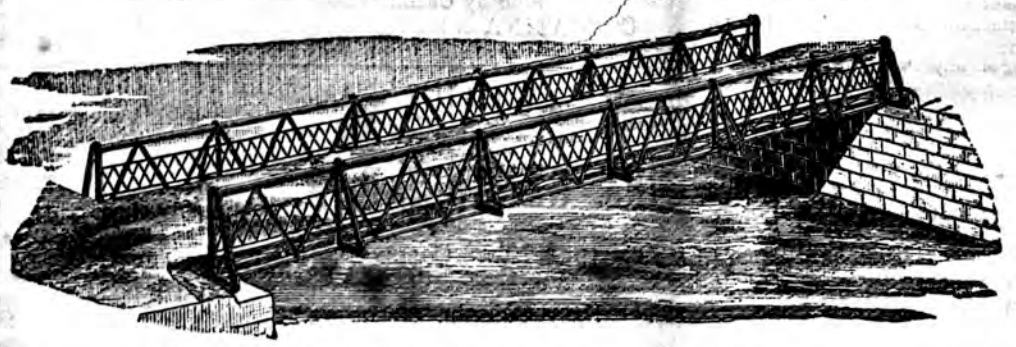

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*February* 6, 1889.

GENERAL.—Babu Radha Kanta Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is vested with the powers of a Collector under section 4, Act VII (B. C.) of 1880, in that District, vice Babu Umesh Chunder Batabyal, transferred.

Mr. F A Slack, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appoint to act, until futher orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is postee to the sudder station of the District of Chittagong.

In supersession of the order of the 3rd November last, Mr P H O'Brien, Assistant Magistrated and Collector, is allowed furlough for eleven months, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th idem.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Revenue officers under section 80 of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, within the areas in the District of Shahabad—

Sub-Divisional Officer of Buxar, Buxar Sub-Division; Sub-Divisional Officer of Sasseram, Sasseram Sub-Division; Sub-Divisional Officer of Bhabua, Bhabua Sub-Division; and Babu Medini Pershad Singh, Deputy Collector, Sudder Sub-Division.

Captain J W Currie, Officirting Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the first February, 1889.

Mr H Luson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was employed at the sudder station of the Gya District from the 12th to the 21st October, 1888, both days inclusive.

The order of the 14th ultimo, transferring Babu Mon Mohun Roy, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankura, to Kishoregunge in the District of Mymensingh, is cancelled.

Mr J G Charles, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Shahabad, is promoted to the first grade of District and Sessions Judges with effect from the 7th December, 1888, vice Mr W H Verner, retired.

This cancels the order of the 8th ultimo, appointing Mr Charles to act in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 28th November, 1888.

Mr W H M Gun, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Noakholly, is appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the second grade, with effect from the 7th December 1888, vice J G Charles.

Mr H A D Phillips, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Political and Appointment Departments, is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the first grade, with effect from the 7th December, 1888, vice Mr W H M Gun; but will continue to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye.

Mr R W Carlyle, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 7th December, 1888, vice Mr H A D Phillips.

Mr T D Beighton, District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, is promoted to the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 1st January, 1889, vice Mr J P Grant, retired.

Mr H F Matthews, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on furlough, is appointed District and Sessions Judge of the second grade with effect from 1st January, 1889, vice Mr T D Beighton.

Mr H P Perterson, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is promoted to the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 1st January, vice Mr H F Mathews.

Mr H F J T Maguire, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Depety Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, with effect from the 1st January, 1889, vice Mr H P Peterson.

Mr Maguire will continue to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr C R Marriot, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on furlough, is promoted Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 19th January, 1889, vice Mr A Boruah, deceased.

Mr C S Bayley, C S, is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, with effect from the 19th January, 1889 vice Mr C R Marriott, Mr Bayley will continue to be employed on his present deputation under the Government of India in the Foreign Department until further orders.

Mr E W Collin, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed temporarily to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, of the second grade, with effct from the 19th January, 188I, vice Mr C S Baylay on deputation, Mr Collin will continue to the employed, until further orders, on special duty, under the Revenue Department of this Government.

Mr C P Caspersz, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhaugulpore, is appointed temporarily to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade with effect from the 19th January, 1889, vice Mr E W Collin, on deputation.

Mr Caspersz will continue to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr G J B T Dalton, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Murshidabad, is confirmed in that appointment.

Babu Parbati Churn Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Darjiling, is allowed furlough for four days under section 132 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the furlough granted to him under the order of the 31st December, 1888.

Babu Jogendra Nath Chuckerbutty, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Midnapore.

Babu Monmotha Kumar Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Birbhum, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the Sudder Sub-Division of that District.

The order of the 24 December last granting three months, privilege leave to Babu Gogan Chunder Das, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is cancelled.

Mr C W E Pittar, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for seven weeks, under section of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr G Toynbee, C S, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 23rd January, 1889.

Mr Syud Mahomed Israil, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Moulvi Wajihuddin Ahmed, Canungoe, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the third grade for the survey of waste land grants under the Arable Lease Rules in the District of Julpigori.

JUDICIAL.—Baboo Jadub Chander Sen, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the Disirict of Nuddea, to be ordinarily stationed at Kushtea, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jagadiswar Gupta, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Bench at the head-quarters of the Nowgong Sub-Division of the District of Rajshahye, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.—

Babu Shib Chunder Sur, Babu Hira Lall Roy, Babu Bonmali Sanial, Babu Tarak Nath Bose, and Rajah Kristendra Narain Roy Bahadur.

Babu Gunganund Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is vested with powers under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Moulvi Sobhan Ali Khan, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Nowada, Gya, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Mutty Lal Halder, Munsiff of Mymensingh, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the District of Hughly, to be ordinarily stationed at Jehanabad Munsiff.

Babu Mutty Lal Halder, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Jehanabad Munsiff.

Babu Russic Chuder Rai, Munsiff of Jehanabad, Hughly, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the District of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station.

Babu Behary Lal Chatterji, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Kaligunge, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Krishna Lall Chatterji, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. G. J. Graham of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Bankipore Bench.

Babu Abhaya Churn Nag, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Netrokona, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jogendra Chunder Mullick, or until further orders.

Babu Bepin Behary Ghose, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Tirhut, to be ordinarily stationed at Sitamarhi, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Mohendra Nath Mukerji, or until further orders.

The order of the 4th December, 1888, appointing Babu Hur Chunder Dass and Babu Hem Chunder Mukerji to be Munsiffs of Lukhipore and Sudharam, respectively, in the District of Noakholly, are cancelled.

Erratum.—With reference to the order, dated the 19th January last, published at Part I, page 43 of the Calcutta Gazette of the 23rd idem, appointing certain gentlemen to the Honorary Magistrates of the Bench at Howrah' for "Mr. J. Stun" read "Mr. J. Steen."

Grant of leave to Munsiffs.—Babu Ambica Churn Mukerji, substantive pro tempore Munsiff of Kudwa, in the District of Purneah, is allowed leave for one month and nine days, under section 134 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th January, 1889.

Babu Prosunno Kumar Ghose, Additional Munsif of Mymenshing, is allowed leave for one month under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 29th November, 1888.

Babu Jagadeswar Gupta, First Munsiff of Kushtea, in the District of Nuddea, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-four days, under section 73, rule 1 of the Civil Leave Code in extension of the leave granted him on the 22nd December, 1888.

Babu Chuckradhur Prosad, Munsiff of Hazaribaugh, in the District of Chota Nagpore, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 134 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 8th December, 1888.

Babu Lal Singha, Third Munshiff of Nemal, in the District of Midnapore, is allowed leave for four days, under section 73, rule 1 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted granted to him on the 8th December, 1888.

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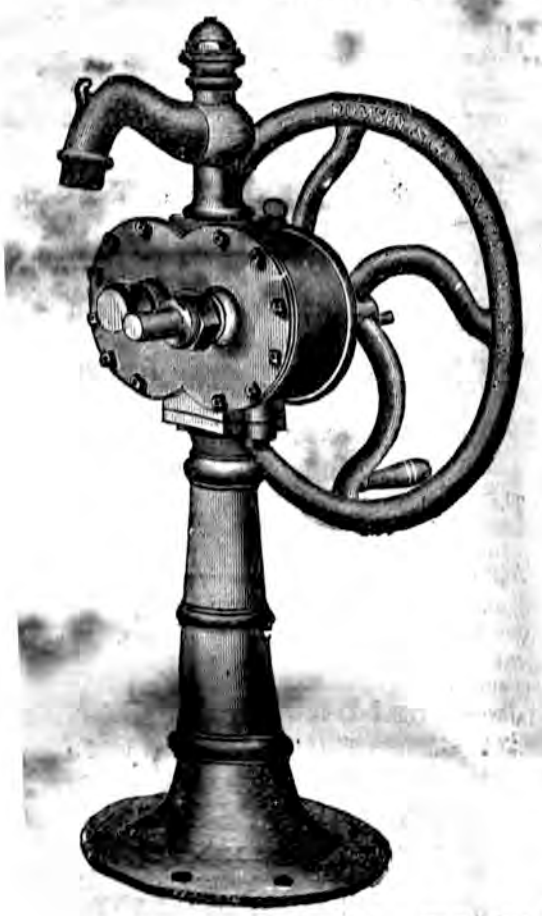

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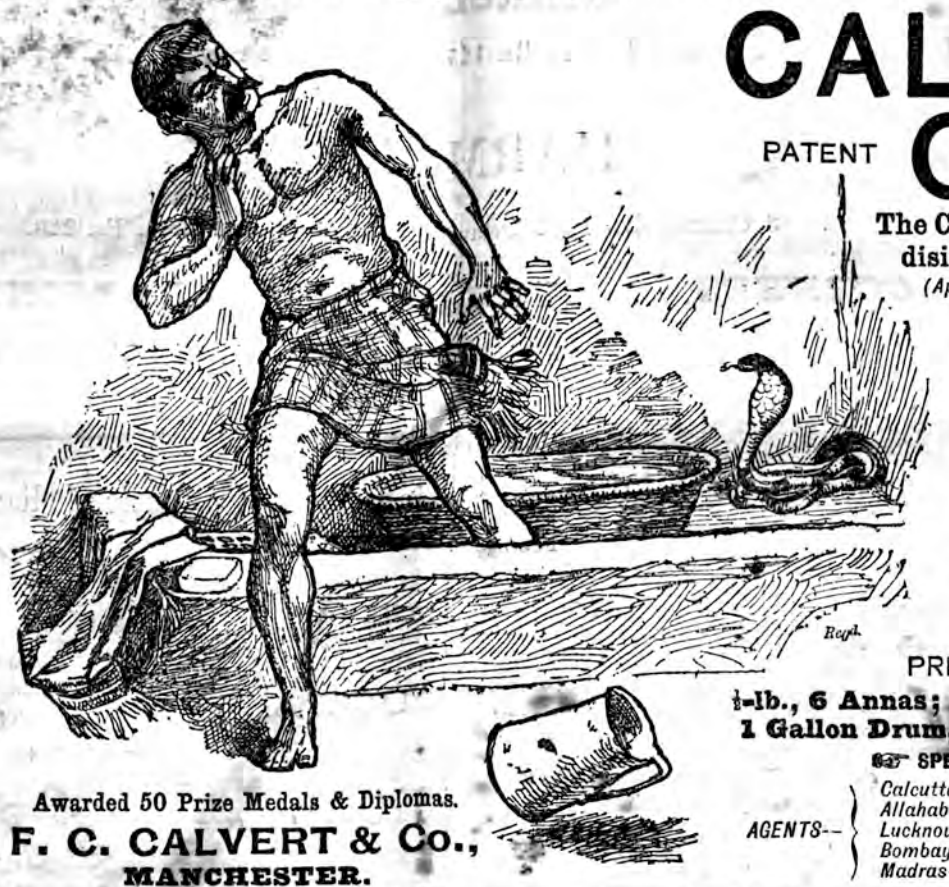

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(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জল) ২০—১৬ „

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